

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER.

A Weekly Family Newspaper—Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

Volume 4.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1856.

Number 3.

DR. A. M. NESBITT
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1855. 1—tf.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 114

Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE.
HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Orange Church, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., May 27 1856. 50—6m

W. P. ELLIOTT,
(Late of Worth & Elliott, Fayetteville, N. C.)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1855. 1—4m 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD,
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale.
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL.
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.
BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. 17—1y.

G. A. NUFFER, R. E. HENDRIX,
NUEFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits, Temperance Distilleries, Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.
Nov. 20 24.

W. H. MARSH,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
TOWN POINT
NORFOLK, VA.
Special Attention Paid to Selling
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,
to Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REPORT TO
H. L. ROBERTS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
Chas. L. Hinton, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Geo. W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Wm. Plummer, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the small best Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.
Feb 24 '55 GEO. VOGLER. 391f.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE editors of William H. Hinton's dec. estate, that I will be in Salisbury on Monday and Tuesday of August court for the purpose of settling said estate. Positive notice is given that all business remaining unsettled by that time will be placed in the hands of an officer.
JACOB FRANKLY, Adm.
June 3, 1856.

STAGE HOUSE.
At the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of **FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES**, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Jamestown and Greensboro'.
Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.
July 17, 1855. 1—tf.

GRAND LECTURER.
ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.
May 29, 1855. 1—tf.

DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,
HAS removed his Office to his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.
N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which must be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.
Jan. 29, 1856. 33—1f.

BRYAN & OLDHAM,
GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON N. C.
1y.—52. pd.

Dr. S. REEVES
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public.
Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julian's Store.
May 6, 1856. 47f

New Clothing Store.
THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
and **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.**
We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.
F. H. BAUM & CO.
Jan. 8, 1856. 30—1f.
P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT

BAKER & OWEN,
ARE still carrying on the Manufacture of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware**, one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Roberts' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Gutting, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.
A large supply of **TIN WARE** constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.
STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of
COOK-STOVES
of the most approved and latest improved pattern, among which is the **MORNING STAR** (four sizes), for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.
February 19, 1856. 36—1f.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.
ARE extensively engaged in the sale of Flour &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.
REFER TO
Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Albemarle County, N. C.
John Newlin & Sons, do. "
Wm. R. Albright, do. "
Dr. P. A. Holt, do. "
John Long, Randolph do. "
J. H. Houghton, Chatham do. "
Hon. E. G. Reade, Person do. "
James Webb, Orange do. "
P. C. Cameron, do. "
John F. Lynn, do. "
Henry Whitted, do. "
And many others.
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

JAMES HORAH,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
SALISBURY, N. C.
(One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store.)
KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Watches and Jewellery of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
March 14, 1856. 39—1y.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
The committee on resolutions reiterated affirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions:

And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions an adverse political religious test has been recently organized by party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore
Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its propriety, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, who are not equally and impartially upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reversed rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, ensnaring exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the cooperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and dissolution, the American democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union; non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its posterity; that the American democracy, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, to determine for themselves, by the free exercise of the majority, the actual result of the vote, whether the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Col. Inge, of Cal., introduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:

Resolved, That the democratic party recognize the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication with our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on
THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
Resolved, Finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the people of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State and Territory of the Union; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of a few, at the expense of the many. And by the vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is—the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.

First—Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question, whether the time has come when the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And by solemn manifestations to place their moral influences by the side of their successful example.

Second—Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unflinching rigidity.

Thirdly—Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the ascent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unconquerable energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may entitle us to establish with the government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourthly—Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States, cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passage across the oceanic isthmus.

Fifthly—Resolved, That the Democratic party will exert from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

LETTER
OF
HON. T. L. CLINGMAN
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Hon. Edwin G. Reade, one of my colleagues, some time since published a letter, which seemed chiefly intended as a reply to my address to you dated March 16, 1856. This publication contained chiefly extracts from writings and speeches of mine, and of criticisms and opinions of others.

There was nothing in it, however, that seemed to require any reply from me, because most of his objections to my political conduct had formerly, again and again been brought forward with more force and as much unfairness, and had been as often conclusively refuted. As far as he assails my consistency, his letter appears to be made of scraps of paragraphs and sentences torn from their context, and thus made to favor views opposite to my real opinions. As you were familiar with my course as a whole, and had repeatedly given judgment in my favor, I have at no time apprehended injury from this publication. I have been informed, however, that some of the know-nothings, and other opponents of mine, are attempting to misrepresent my reasons for not having said anything in reply, and I therefore avail myself of a little leisure to notice such of the points embraced in it as have reference to the political contest now going on in the country. I have no desire to keep up a controversy with my colleague, for I made no reference to him in any way; nor, on the other hand, shall I complain if he thinks my opinions and former course more important subjects for public discussion than any other matter now before the country. I shall only notice some of the more prominent points made by him, which possibly, if unheeded, might tend to mislead the uninformed.

To sustain the peculiar doctrines of the know-nothing or American party, he makes a quotation from a speech of mine, delivered January 6, 1845, as follows:

"And if the foreign Catholic, or foreigner generally, continue banded together, with a view of controlling the elections of the country, there will be aroused antagonistic feelings in the hearts of all true Americans, which will sweep away the party to which they have attached themselves."

The sentence following it, in the same speech, is in these words:

"But, sir, I wish it distinctly understood that I am for no native American party; I care not whether a man may have been born under the very zone which girds the pole, or in the torrid clime; where the morning sun is first seen, or at the place of his going down, if he comes to this land, and after the residence prescribed by law, and in the manner provided, takes an oath to support the constitution, and adopts with it an American heart, American feelings, determined, then, to uphold the rights and interests of this country against all others, that man will take by the hand and welcome as an American citizen should be by his fellow-citizens."

If this sentence had been copied by my colleague with its fellow immediately preceding it, it would have been clear to every one, that, even at that time, I was utterly opposed to the formation of any such party as he belongs to. On the contrary, I regarded such a party as more mischievous than the abuses which I was condemning. Those who have read the whole speech, know to what I had reference. Nearly twelve months previous, there had occurred a very serious disturbance in Philadelphia, in consequence of a collision between some of the foreigners and Catholics and native citizens, during which some were killed on both sides, and Catholic churches burnt by the mob. In the midst of that excitement a native-American party was formed, and Mr. Clay was adopted as its candidate. This circumstance, taken in connection with the violent war waged against the foreigners and Catholics, very naturally drove most of them into opposition to Mr. Clay. Under the excitement of that very heated canvass, those foreigners and Catholics were guilty of the excesses which I condemned, and I did, therefore, say that if they "continue banded together, with a view of controlling the elections of the country," they would create a successful opposition to the party with which they were associated. But in point of fact, this was not the case. On the contrary, it is well known that in the next presidential election, that of 1848, the foreigners and Catholics were divided, like the native citizens, between General Taylor and General Cass, and, therefore, there was not the slightest excuse for hostility to them on the part of native Americans. As the condition upon which my prediction was made did not occur, of course the prophecy could not be realized, and hence the gentleman's hopes of success for his American party, which seem to be mainly built on this prediction of mine, are destined to fall to the ground. When therefore, discomfited, overtake his American party, I hope he will, on reflection, not allow his faith in me as a prophet to be shaken. Mr. Reade in the next place refers to my statement that the abolition movement in this country has received its main strength from the support given it by

the British government and a portion of its aristocracy, and adopts the statement as true. He then insists, that, because the policy of that foreign government is hostile to us, we ought to be opposed to those foreigners who emigrate to this country. It is singular that my colleague should be ignorant of the well known fact, that in Great Britain as well as in most of the European countries, the body of the people are opposed to their own government and hostile to its policy.

For that reason, the government keeps up a large standing force, to compel the people to submission. On one occasion, when the people of London were about to hold a meeting to complain of the oppression under which they suffered, the government employed as many as one hundred and fifty thousand men, to repress any outbreak that might occur. It thus happens that most of those who emigrate and come to this country, are inspired with feelings of hostility to their own governments, and manifest the most decided opposition to all movements that are favored by the governments they have abandoned. Most of the emigrants from the British dominions are Irishmen, and it is well known that they have both in war and in peace shown themselves true Americans, and especially hostile to great Britain. It is a rare thing to find an Irishman who is an abolitionist. The Irish and other foreign citizens were the persons who supported the authorities at Boston, and prevented the abolitionists from rescuing a runaway negro Burns. It was because these people upheld the constitution and laws against the native abolitionists that my colleague's know nothing party, when it came into power in Massachusetts, disbanded the military companies composed of foreigners, and refused to allow them the privilege of supporting the government of their adopted country. The fact is undeniable that since the anti-slavery movement has become so formidable, the great body of foreigners in the North have acted with the friends of the constitution and of the South against the native abolitionists. Is it not, therefore, strange that Mr. Reade, a citizen of a southern State, should advise his constituents to join the native abolitionists in making war upon the foreigners, because these foreigners are friends of our own section? Might he not, in direct terms, as well ask you to turn abolitionists yourselves, as to advise you to co-operate with our enemies? The only advantage that has resulted from the know nothing or native-american organization is, that its movement has tended to make the foreign voters still more decided in their support of the constitution and the rights of the South. On the other hand, the men who are endeavoring to carry out the abolition of the British government are native Americans, led on by Giddings, Seward, Hale, Chase, Sumner, Wilson, and the like, whose birth was on our own soil.

My colleague also argues, that to put down the abolitionists we should join his American party. This is a singular remedy, when it is remembered that the great majority of this party are abolitionists themselves, or free-soilers. In the northern States, where alone it has had the control, more than nine hundred members of Congress which that party has from the North, not one could be found who would vote for Aiken against Banks, who was an avowed free soiler and abolitionist. That small fragment of the American or know nothing party of the North with which he professes to act, and which nominated Mr. Fillmore, is in a minority in every one of the free States. If, therefore, you should follow his advice and join his party, you will either go into an organization which is thoroughly abolitionized, or you must act with a small squad of men who are in the minority everywhere, and who are not able to bring to your aid one congressional vote.

On the other hand, looking to the results of the elections for the last twelve months, there is reason to believe that the democracy will be able to carry a majority of the northern States. As the at this time all stand on sound principles, it is therefore, even as a matter of mere policy, independently of what is right in itself, your duty to act with them. But my colleague says that they have as a party only one third of the members of Congress, and are, therefore, too feeble to help you, &c.—The members of the present Congress from the North were elected year before last. Then there was a sudden combination of the abolitionists, and his know-nothings, and by their joint attack, violent and secret as it was the democracy were cut down, and a free-soil know nothing Congress elected. But seeing the mischief likely to result from this, many patriotic whigs within the last twelve months have united with the democrats, and enabled them to carry the State elections; and could they have at the same time voted for members of Congress, we should have had an entirely different representation in the present House. Is it not strange that a gentleman in the position of Mr. Reade should not know that the elections of members of Congress in the North took place two years ago, or—in

1854 and not last year, in 1855? You would naturally suppose that even if he did not read any of the newspapers when at home, he would at least, by a few months' association with the northern members, have ascertained at what periods their elections come off, and thus avoided the mistakes which he makes on the 10th page of his pamphlet.

My colleague also assails President Pierce, on the ground that there are among his appointees to office free-soilers. The men alleged to be of that class hold comparatively subordinate stations; and on behalf of the President it is contended, that in every instance, before any such were appointed, they were understood to have previously abandoned their former obnoxious views, and adopted the national principles of the democratic platform of the Baltimore convention of 1852. But to test my colleague's consistency, let us see how Mr. Fillmore stands on this question. He is presented by Mr. Reade for your suffrages, as a man without fault. In my canvass last summer I had occasion to put this matter right, and I repeat what I then in substance said. The three members of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet from the free States were Messrs. Webster, Corwin, and Hall. Messrs. Corwin and Hall, both, during their Congressional course, showed themselves in their speeches and votes to be not only free-soilers, or Wilnot proviso men, but thoroughly anti-slavery in all respects, neither of them, to my knowledge, having differed with the abolitionists on any practical question. Mr. Webster himself had repeatedly voted for the Wilnot proviso, and on one occasion claimed the authorship of that principle, and said that Wilnot had "stolen his thunder." In his speech of the 7th of March, 1850, which was regarded as conciliatory in its tone, he said that he would not vote to put the Wilnot proviso on the Mexican territory, because in that territory, slavery was already excluded by the existing law, and the proviso was unnecessary. In making this statement, I do not wish to detract from the general liberality of Mr. Webster's views on that occasion. As to Mr. Fillmore's appointments in the North to foreign missions, and other high stations, they were in every instance, as far as I know, made from the ranks of the free-soilers or Wilnot proviso men. By free-soilers, I intend to designate all those who were in favor of Congress, by its legislation, excluding slavery from the territory of the United States. A great many of these appointees of Mr. Fillmore were, by their services in Congress, personally known to me, and as far as I know or believe, they were in that sense free-soilers. If he ever did make an appointment in a free State to any office of a person who had shown himself willing that the common territories of the Union should be open to southern men and their slave property, as well as to northern ones, I do not know it, and have no reason to believe it. Nor did Mr. Fillmore, in making these appointments, require the individuals to renounce their former views.

The case, then, between General Pierce and Mr. Fillmore ought to be thus stated: General Pierce appointed a few men who had been free-soilers to inferior offices, after they had renounced their former views and professed conservative national sentiments, while Mr. Fillmore appointed from the North to all offices, high and low, none but free-soilers; without requiring them to renounce any previous opinions.

If, therefore, Mr. Reade is opposed to Pierce for the reason stated by him, he ought, if consistent, to oppose Fillmore with ten times as much zeal. I regret to be compelled to go into this matter, because Mr. Fillmore, when President, in accordance with his oath of office, showed himself willing to execute the laws as well for the benefit of the South as the North, and was in other respects conservative in his administration. But, gentlemen, waiving further notice of Mr. Reade's letter, the principal points of which I have sufficiently examined, let us turn our attention to the presidential candidates now before the country.

James Buchanan, the nominee of the democracy, is a statesman admirably fitted for the station of chief executive of the United States. His opponents are charging him with having held certain erroneous opinions forty years ago, in his youth. With as much fairness it might be affirmed that Mr. Fillmore was an abolitionist, because, at a much later day—viz: 1838—when a candidate for Congress, he declared himself in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of other kindred anti-slavery measures. I have not used such a charge against him; not that I was aware that he had ever expressly retracted these opinions, but because I supposed that his experience at Washington had induced him to abandon or modify these earlier views. Mr. Buchanan expressly and frankly, at an early day, avowed his change of opinion, and for the last thirty years has shown by his entire life, both as a politician and a man, that he was a sound republican, and national, and liberal to the South. In 1846 he gave an able and manly support to the annexation of Texas. After the acquisition of the Mexican territory, he is consistent with the entire

REPUBLICAN BANNER

W. C. CANNON—GEO. H. SPENCER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

For Governor:

THOMAS BRAGG,

of Northampton.

ELECTORS for President and Vice-President

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

H. M. SHAW, of Charlotte.

SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:

1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank.

2nd. WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt.

3rd. M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover.

4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake.

5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance.

6th. THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham.

7th. R. P. WARE, of Mecklenburg.

8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE COMMONS:

WILLIAM A. WALTON,

of N. F. HALL.

WE are requested to announce CALEB

KLUTTS, as a Candidate for re-election

for High Sheriff, at the ensuing August Election.

CAMPAIGN BANNER

With the view of giving the BANNER a wider

circulation during the ensuing campaign, it will

be sent to subscribers at the following rates:

One copy, for six months, \$1

Six copies, " " " " " " " " \$5

Twenty copies, " " " " " " " " \$15

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

MR. FILLMORE'S CHANCES.

There is a strangely pious cry among Southern

Know Nothings in favor of Mr. Fillmore

—a cry about as sincere as that of other one

of theirs in defence of the Protestant religion.

We scarcely know which most to despise, a

religious teacher setting himself up as a political

leader, or a politician endeavoring to set

himself up as a religious teacher. Know-Nothing

at the south is tending to the same

consequence as Abolitionism at the North, viz:

an utterance of the fumes of demagoguery

between religion and politics, commingling

and confusing the two in such a manner, that

blasphemy and infidelity are evolved from the

antagonistic compound. The preacher is

thundering his demagoguism from the pulpit,

and the politician is whining his religion on

the stump—hypocrites both.

To every man of ordinary sense it is plain

that the struggle for the Presidency is between

Buchanan and Fremont—between Democracy

and Abolitionism. Choose which of these

two you will have. The name of Mr. Fillmore

can be nothing but a fig-leaf in the South,

nor was it intended to be any thing else. The

Convention in which he was nominated struck

out every guarantee for the rights of the South

from their platform, thus clearly showing that

the abolitionists had a majority there. They

knew knew Mr. Fillmore would be most accept-

able to the South; and, after they had striped

Southern Know-Nothings of all national,

conservative and constitutional principles, and

given them a "mass of verbiage," meaning

any thing or nothing, they permitted the

Southern delegates to nominate Mr. Fillmore,

themselves not intending to abide by this no-

mination, then make other nominations, split

up the North, and throw the election into the

House of Representatives. They knew that

if they centered on one man they would be

beaten.

The past has shown that these things are so.

The seceders met and nominated Banks and

Johnston, and then there were more seceders

that nominated Sackson and Rayner; and then

their common brethren, the black Republicans,

nominated Fremont and Dayton. All are

united on one end—to beat the Democratic

Candidate. Not one of these factions expects

to elect its candidate; but they all have a

common hope that a combination of them all

will beat Buchanan, enable them to get the

election into the House where they can choose

a Black Republican President, override the

constitution, withdraw all protection from

slavery, degrade and ruin the South. We do

not see how any southern man can take any

other view of the matter.

If these things be so, (and who can doubt

them?) it is not evident that every vote given

for Fillmore is a vote for Abolitionism? We

do not mean that Southern men who vote for

him are abolitionists; but they are caught in

a trap set for them by abolitionists, baited

with hatred to Democracy. Thousands of

old-line Whigs now see the trap, and though

the bait is enticing, they turn from it. They

love their country more than they hate the

Democratic party, and will patriotically vote

for James Buchanan.

GOSE DOWN.—The New York Herald, a

journal that brought out, and has thus far

stood by George Law, disposes of that gentle-

man as follows:

"Live Oak George Law, like a locomotive

attempting to jump a chasm in a railroad

bridge, has gone down and gone down, leav-

ing nothing but the top of his smoke stack

sticking above the water."

LARGE BEETS.—John B. Johns, Esq., of this

County, has presented us with some beets,

measuring eleven inches in circumference.—

These are large for this period in the season.

Standard.

Try again. Mrs. Barton Craig presented

as with one, a week ago, measuring eleven and

a half inches.

THE NECESSITY OF UNION.

One of the principal causes, in fact the only one which prevents the election of the entire Democratic ticket, is the disposition of many Democrats to split their tickets by voting for one Democrat and one opposition. Beware of this trick; our opponents have always, under the desperation of their cause, heretofore worked upon the minds of many honest Democrats by flattering and unmeaning promises. They endeavor to produce the impression that but one of the Democratic ticket can be elected and that the vote cast for the other will be thrown away; then they suggest the propriety and necessity of voting for their candidate. Do not do it. Let every Democrat determine to stand by and vote the whole ticket. It is as easy to elect two candidates as one. Then let there be union of strength and union of purpose; cry aloud and spare not your enemies, work till the setting of the sun on the 7th of August; keep your eyes on your enemies, they are waging the war in ambush, we are working in the day time, and WALTON and HALL will be triumphantly elected.

The Salisbury Herald, with all the unfairness and duplicity which usually characterizes it in its last issue, which was evidently aimed at us, yet very little was contained in it from which we are able to get at its meaning. The editor takes us to task concerning an article which appeared in this paper relative to the Know Nothing candidates, which, he says, was written "since they had declined to accept the nominations." This is a mistake. The article was written and published under the belief that both candidates would accept. We had no notification whatever that they would decline. Why did not the Herald publish their letters, if any were written? The Herald says that the Democratic press "have never yet come up to a fair discussion of the great and leading feature of Americanism." What is that "great and leading feature"? It is the "wild hunt" after office, the same which they pretend to be so disgusted and horrified at. For this they endeavor, after trying a multitude of other fruitless schemes, to array the prejudices of the people against Foreigners and Catholics, when indeed they fear them no more than they do their own people or their own religion. The Catholic question was intended to operate upon the religious bigotry, and the foreign upon the native prejudices of the country, both of them formidable, when brought to play on feelings already intensely excited. They tell us that the Pope is now exerting a deadly influence over our people, that Romanism is accursed of God, and yet they know that this same Pope fears his own subjects, that he has called an army around him to protect him from an infuriated mob, and these same Know Nothing prophets have "many a time and oft" prophesied the down fall of this "accursed" religion. The "great and leading feature" of Know Nothingism is, to say the least, the worship of a man, not worship of God according to the dictates of your conscience, and to the foreigners, away with you! America was never intended for you, though you may have helped us fight our battles—though you may have assisted us in framing our Government, and we have derived many benefits from your toils and of ten times from your counsels still we are now able to do without you. This is the only "feature" we can discover in this bogus American concern. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

The Constitutionalist & Republic, of August 1st, contain the following card.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD BY A MECHANIC.

To the Editor of the Constitutionalist.

I authorize you to offer a reward of fifty dollars for the proof, that James Buchanan said in a speech in the United States Senate in 1838, as stated in some of the newspapers, that he "considered ten cents a day was enough for a laboring man."

It is the general belief with the Know Nothings that mechanics have no sense. I have found no one that could make good this statement about "old Buck," so I thought I would offer a reward for the desired information, that those who have got so much more sense than the mechanics, can turn their knowledge to some profit.

A MECHANIC.

Augusta, Ga., June 20, 1856.

To which the Editor of that paper appends the following:

"The Editor of this paper will give fifty dollars more."

"It is certain that James Buchanan did declare in a speech before Congress, that no laboring man ought to make more than ten cents a day."—*Salisbury Herald*.

It is certain that the above is utterly false; and now let the Herald establish his charge or stand convicted of falsehood. Produce the speech—we defy you to do it.—*Standard*.

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK for July has been received. Every number is unrivaled except by the succeeding numbers. Godey's popularity is still on the increase as we infer from the following:

"Our bills for paper are now over \$4,000 a month, and that is simply for the white paper that the book is printed on, and no other; they would probably amount to 500 more. We keep seven of Adams' fast presses constantly engaged printing our edition, and the services of one mill to make our paper."

Price \$3. per year. Address—L. A. Godey, Philada.

What a suspicious monster the man must have been who first invented a lock; but what a trusting creature the woman who first allowed a latch key!

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 28.
The Intelligence contradicts the statement that Costa Rica had recognized Walker, and says as soon as a concerted movement can be arranged by Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras, Nicaragua will be attacked.

It is rumored that Gen. Percifer F. Smith will be appointed Governor of Kansas.

Mr. Robinson, of Robinson and Eldred's Circus, has sold out his interest in the establishment, it is said, to Mr. Eldred, for \$25,000.

Hon. Thos. H. Bayly, of Virginia, formerly a member of the House of Representatives for several years, and a prominent member of the Democratic party, is dead.

Read the powerful and conclusive letter of Mr. Clingman to his constituents, in reply to Mr. Reader's letter.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq., will deliver the Oration in Raleigh on the 4th.

It seems that the municipal arrangements around the north pole are very strict. Dr. Kane says he was kept from going any further by the north pole ice.

For the Banner.
TRAVELLER No. 3.
The country between the city of New York and Niagara.—*The Falls*.

Mr. Editor.—The State of New-York so far as it relates to resources, enterprise, and population is regarded as the Empire State in this wide spread Union. The route that is ordinarily travelled between the city of New-York, and a place which in these modern times of progress and improvement (I believe) they call the city of Niagara. This journey is made through the most interesting portion of the State. The Steam boats run from New-York to Albany on the Hudson River. It is said that the scenery along this beautiful River, as it meets the eye of the traveller from the Boats is surpassingly grand and imposing.—There is a Railroad running along the bank of the river in some places on the very edge, and at other places in the water. The scenery along this river as it appears to one who is travelling with the (almost lightning) speed of the Car—is well fitted to interest the mind and impress the heart. The striking variety presented by rugged cliffs, deep valleys and broken bridges—call up to the mind the beautiful words, of the royal Psalmist—"How manifold are thy works O Lord, in wisdom hast thou made them all." After passing Albany the Capital of the State—we enter what is called the Mohawk valley. This valley, I suppose from what I could see and hear is the garden spot—embracing a most productive portion of the State. Along this rich valley is the Canal extending from Albany to Buffalo. This enterprise at the outset had to work its way through a strong tide of opposition, and it was carried through mainly by the energy of Gov. Clinton. But it is now so popular and so profitable, that every one wishes to be on the Canal side in politics. It is astonishing the amount of business that is done on this Canal. In some places the boats seem to be pressing upon boats for miles. This interesting valley is in some places very narrow in others it spreads out farther than the eye can reach. Through the distance between New-York and Niagara is about 450 miles—you can leave New-York on the express train at 6 o'clock A. M. and reach Niagara at 10 o'clock P. M. When you reach the far famed Falls after night has spread her dark mantle over the face of nature, your attention will be aroused not so much by the roaring, as by the jarring and quivering that you will notice in the buildings. You can have a carriage and a guide at any of the Hotels, to drive you to the interesting places about the Falls. The suspension Bridge is by no means among the least of those. This Bridge is thrown across the river below the Falls; the frame columns of this Bridge are about 65 feet—the wire cables 1,000 feet in length, and the length of the foot way of the bridge from bank to bank, 800. The Falls of Niagara have been so often and so graphically described by those who held the pen of a ready writer. I shall attempt no description of this wonderful natural curiosity. I will only say that for grandeur and sublimity they came fully up to my expectations. The Burning Spring, is one mile up the river. The water is in constant ebullition, from it issues a stream of Hydrogen gas, which quickly ignites when touched by the burning paper. There are some other places, which do not reward the traveller for his time and money in visiting them. There is a class of persons and they are not like angels visits few and far between, but like the locust of Egypt they are many, who seem to depend for a support upon the pennies they can catch from visitors to the Falls. As the visiting season is chiefly confined to the summer months these harpies improve the golden moments as they pass, and the traveller is expected to pay at every corner and at every turn.

W. W. P.

A Western poet gets off the following "explosion."

The engine groaned,
The wheels did creak,
The steam did whistle,
And the boiler did leak.

The boilers were examined—
They found it was rusted—
When all on a sudden
The old thing busted.

Rise early to your business, learn good things, a id oblige good men. These are three things of which you will never repent.

THE CRITTENDEN MASSACRE AND HILLARD BILDMORE.

The Georgia Constitutionalist, alluding to the Oatland Conference says:
And while Cuba is the subject, how many of our people remember the bloody massacre of more than fifty American citizens at Havana, without a trial or the shadow of it, because they were branded as "outlaws and pirates" by Mr. Fillmore? It has been frequently charged against him, and never denied that we have seen, that Mr. Fillmore prevented our Consul, Mr. Allen F. Owen, from interfering in behalf of his countrymen; and when he had fully obeyed the instructions of Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Owen was removed from the Consulate to appease the virtuous indignation which was aroused in every section of our land against the massacre of our citizens.
When the subject of Cuba is up for discussion, let not the name of Fillmore be mentioned—the blood of more than fifty of our citizens cries from the encrusted plaza of Havana—breathe not Fillmore's name.

BEGINNING THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.—The newspapers are beginning to take the popular vote in public assemblies upon the Presidential question and we expect soon to see the "voice of the people" chronicled by every steam boat and railroad train. This mode of forestalling the legal public sentiment of the country, as expressed by the ballot-box, was much in vogue in former Presidential contests. In the Jackson and Adams campaign, there was scarcely any public assemblage, that the vote was not taken, or pretended to be taken and officially published in the newspapers; and what is a little remarkable, it was almost always in favor of Adams, though the real public sentiment of the country, legitimately expressed told a very different story. Some very strange means were resorted to, in order to get the advantage of this kind of popular endorsement, but the best "dodge" we remember is that adopted by the captain of a canal boat. He was bringing a large number of passengers down the Pennsylvania Canal, and had been considerably irritated by the publications in the Whig papers, showing that the travelling public were all for Adams. Watching a favorable opportunity, while nearing a bridge, and while his passengers were on deck discussing politics, he called out, to "All in favor of Jackson will stoop their heads." Every man ducked, of course, to avoid coming in collision with the bridge, and the captain triumphantly raised his head crying, "unanimous for Jackson," and so it was reported in the Democratic paper of the next village. This was considered the best political "dodge" of the campaign.

CARD.

Editors of the "Banner," Salisbury, N. C.

DEAR SIR: Will you permit me through your columns to return in a public manner my thanks to the "Executive Committee" and other officers of the "Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company," for the kindness shown me by them on the 18th inst., and particularly the company's kind and gentlemanly Secretary, Peter Adams, Esq., whose urbanity and kindness I cannot soon forget.

My Store-house with my stock of good, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of Wednesday June 4th. On which property I had insurance in the "Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company," which covered part of my loss. As soon as I made my misfortune known to the company in the manner pointed out in the policy of insurance, they promptly paid the amount of insurance; not claiming the ninety days allowed by the terms of the policy. Such a course on the part of the company not only calls forth the thanks of the sufferer, but will give it the confidence of its members, and deservedly place the Company in a favorable position before the public.

If you will be so kind as to give the above a place in your paper, you will oblige me.

Very Respectfully, yours, &c,
CHARLES R. JONES.
Williamsburg, Ireddell Co., N. C.
June 23, 1856.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.

MORGANTON, N. C.

This establishment continues open for the reception of the Traveler, and is a first class hotel; its admirable location, as regards coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the Drinking Establishments in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views, and receiving the Mountain air fresh and unobstructed; and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to admit of further commendation; and the proprietor has added and is still adding to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

June 26, 1856. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

N. B.—Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation—there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton; and at Lincolnton Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

BREM & STEELE
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Merchants,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ARE now receiving and opening their SECOND PURCHASE OF NEW GOODS FOR THIS SEASON. All in want will please give us a call.

BREM & STEELE.
Charlotte, June 17, 1856. 1-4

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.

"What they think of them! Twenty-nine in a hundred will tell you they are the best Pills for liver complaint, sick headache and dyspepsia that they have ever used. Read the following from one of our most respectable citizens:"

New York, August 3, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from a pain in my side and breast for a long time, and after trying many remedies came to the conclusion that my liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, and the few that I have taken have already given me more relief than all the other medicines I have taken put together. I went to a physician to consult with him; after examining me carefully, he advised me to continue the use of Dr. M'Lane's Pills; that they would effectually cure me.

W. W. PHILLIPS.

No. 2 Columbia place.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Dr. M'Lane's, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

COMMERCIAL.
SALISBURY MARKET.

SALISBURY, July 1.
BACON—Hog round 10 a 11; Lard 10 a 11. Corn, 40 a 45; Flour, 4 a 5; Cakes 6 a 6 1/2; Wheat, 7 00; Salt, \$2 75; Sugar, 11 a 12 1/2; Coffee, Rio 13 a 16. Java, 18.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
Corrected Weekly by CUMMINGS & STYRON.—COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, June 29 1856.

BACON—Hog round, 12 1/2. LARD—No. 1 12 1/2 a 13. BUTTER—20 a 20. CORN—58. COTTON—6 1/2 a 7. FLOUR—Family, 7 1/2; Superfine, 7; Fine, 6 1/2. OATS—40 a 45.

NORFOLK MARKET.
REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS. Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.

NORFOLK, VA. June 28 1856.
BACON—Hams, 13 a 15. Hog round 11 1/2 a 12. LARD—No. 1

POLITICAL.

Read the following common-sense view of Millard Fillmore, by the editor of the Richmond Enquirer:

"THE MAN FOR THE CRISIS."

In the excitement of a canvass parties are apt to exaggerate the moral and intellectual proportion of their respective candidates; but there has never been such an instance of extravagant appreciation of personal qualities as is exhibited in the deification of Millard Fillmore by the opposition press. They rate him only a little lower than the angels, and point to him as an example of the most perfect development of the divine attributes of humanity. In their estimation he is at once a moral paragon, and an intellectual prodigy. As the Pagans of heathen times invoked the aid of their greatest god in moments of extreme distress, so do the idolatrous sect of Know Nothings call aloud upon Millard Fillmore for help in the present crisis of public agitation and alarm. And, in truth, there was as much sense in appealing to a bronze Jupiter as to the human Fillmore.

Millard Fillmore is nothing more than a respectable mediocrity. Between his intellectual and moral qualities, there is perfect harmony of development; and in neither respect is he the least superior to the common order of men. He is precisely the sort of person one meets in every condition of society, with no great vices and no heroic virtues of character; and with just enough of mental power to direct the instincts of self-aggrandizement to a profitable purpose in life. So absolute a control does he wield over his passions, that it is doubtful if he was ever betrayed into a momentary oblivion of the proprieties of his position. Equally incapable of ardent affection or intense hatred, he can neither conciliate strong friendships, nor provoke active enmities. It may be the interest of persons to oppose or support him, but friend or foe must really regard him with the same contemptuous indifference. If he never violates the decalogue, he never distinguishes himself by any positive act of conspicuous piety. His cold and impassive nature can never be warmed into enthusiasm or excited to active effort, by the most touching appeals of suffering virtue.

A word of commendation and a complacent smile, are the only services he renders to the interest of humanity. Incapable of that intense earnestness of soul and that utter abnegation of self, which are essential to great achievements, his exertions in support of the best cause, are languid and intermittent. He has no convictions. There is no truth by which he would swear, and no principle for which he would suffer. Yet, this absence of a moral sense, is very well compensated by an acute perception of propriety, and an anxious concern for his own interests. The maxim that "honesty is the best policy," furnishes the key to Fillmore's virtuous life.

The easy indifference of his nature is apparent in that smooth expression of face and unflinching dignity of manner, which pleases people in Fillmore's presence. No high purpose or burning passion is revealed in his countenance. No warmth of feeling imparts heartiness to his address. A smile which beams with the freezing radiance of a polar star, and a mechanical civility of manner which is studied with careful regard to theatrical effect, however they impose upon observers, only repel the approach and alienate the confidence of persons who can distinguish between a true heart and the marble image of a man.

In their estimate of his intellectual capacities, Fillmore's friends display a yet more silly and extravagant idolatry. It is simply absurd to call him great, who, with the rarest opportunities of fortune and under the strongest stimulus of necessity, never uttered a word which anybody remembers, or exhibited an energy of character which raises him above the lowest level of human mediocrity.

He was in Congress, and where is the speech that stamps him as a man of extraordinary mental endowment! He was President of the United States, and where is the act that betrays the least sagacity in counsel or enterprise of character! Fillmore's term of service was coincident with a period of unusual tranquillity at home and abroad. He came into power just at the close of the great sectional struggle of 1850, and he rode securely in the calm which followed that angry storm. He went out of office just as another tempest was gathering on the distant horizon. He found the foreign relations of the country somewhat disturbed by international disputes, and, true to the timid and selfish instincts of nature, he exerted all his power to postpone the rupture until he should escape the responsibility of confronting the danger. In power, he was nothing more than head clerk of the Government, and the only duty which he discharged with competent ability was the display of his fine person at Executive entertainments.

To pretend that an individual of such commonplace character and feeble powers, of intellect, is a fit person for the Presidency in the existing crisis of affairs, is to betray either a most ridiculous exaggeration of Fillmore's qualities, or a total misconception of the exigencies of the hour. Never were the peace and security of the country menaced by such an accumulation of present embarrassments and frightful portents. The popular feeling is inflamed to the very verge of bloody revolution. Section is arrayed against section in stern and threatening antagonism. Civil war rages upon our western frontier, while in the heart of the confederacy, in the very halls of Congress, a spirit is roused, which may, at any moment, precipitate the Union into hopeless anarchy. To aggravate the horrors of our situation, the country is in imminent hazard of collision with more than one foreign

Power. From their complication of difficulties and dangers, the most sagacious statesmen are puzzled to discover a way of escape. How unspeakably absurd, then, to talk of entrusting the destinies of the country to a man who has never displayed any resources of wisdom above the capacity of the chief clerk in a commercial establishment, or any energy of will which the obscure million do not possess in equal measure.

OLD LINE WHIGS.

The patriotic stand every where being taken by the friends of the Constitution and the Union, seems to annoy the champions of confusion prodigiously. The New York Times quite loses its usual equanimity of temper that those Constitutional Whigs who heretofore have acted in opposition to the Democratic party, should now rally so generally and so warmly in its support. The "little villain," as the principal editor of that paper was so discourteously called by Mr. Greeley, seems to forget that national union and prosperity is far dearer to the patriot's heart, than a mere party name. The New York Times says that the Old Line Whigs "can be likened to nothing but some old worn out coach horses, thrown out of employment by the introduction of railroads and steam locomotives." Lieut. Gov. Raymond is not only losing his temper with his hopes of success, but also his sense of decency and editorial propriety.

The New York Tribune in a grandiloquent sketch of Col. Fremont's life, alluding to one of his exploring expeditions says:

He started from Pueblo, on the Upper Arkansas, with thirty-three men and a hundred and thirty-three mules; but, misled by his guides, all his mules and a third of his men perished in the snows and cold of the Sierra San Juan, and he himself arrived on foot at Santa Fe with the loss of everything but his life.

The particulars of his desertion of his men on this occasion form an unpublished chapter of his history, which we think will be found to be by no means creditable to him.

[From the Boston Courier, (Webster Whig)] "The Democrats of our city and State and of all the New England States, including New Hampshire, receive the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the office of President with the most exulting exhibitions of joy and satisfaction.

We hear some open and straight old fashioned Whigs say that they will vote for him."

"TEN CENTS A DAY."—The North Carolina Argus avers that Mr. Buchanan did use the above term, in a speech that he, the Editor, saw and read. Let a true copy of the speech be represented to the public, and see if any part of it bears the construction put upon it by politicians. Let the people see if it is not a speech in favor of the working classes and against an inflated Bank circulation.

Wil. Com.

An Irishman trying to put out a gas light with his fingers, cried out—

Och, murder the devil a wick's in it."

Valuable Land For Sale.

I WILL sell, privately, all my lands in the county of Davis, lying on Hunting Creek, and containing 800 ACRES.

To those wanting choice Hunting Creek bottom land, I will offer great inducements as I am determined to sell. I will give a credit of from ONE to FIVE YEARS on the purchase money.

I will also sell all of my STOCK, CROP, Farming Tools, and Grain, 18 shares in the Central Railroad, provided I sell my land. I will sell a lot of O R N and FIVE HEAD OF HORSES, whether I sell the land or not.

GEORGE WILLSON. I will also pay a liberal price for a single white man as a manager until next Fall.

G. WILLSON. April 22, 1856.

NEW GOODS!

McNeely, Neek & Galtner, ARE now receiving, at the old and well known establishment of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., one of the

LARGEST AND MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever offered in Western Carolina. Consisting of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Muslin, Panama and Straw Hats, Bonnets, Buckets, Rope, Carriage Trimmings, Springs and Axles, Glass, Queens and Glassware, Sadlery, Sole Leather, Bolting Cloths, Blasting Powder, Nails, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Shoe Tools, Tanner's knives and Spurn Oil, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Castings, &c., &c.

A Large STOCK OF GROCERIES always on hand.

Particular attention is called to our large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, which will be sold at unparalleled prices in this country.

All the above Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and we most respectfully invite all those buying Goods this season to call and examine our stock, as we feel no hesitancy in saying that we have a larger assortment than has ever been offered in one season at this place, and that we are determined to sell, and will make it to the advantage of buyers to give our stock an examination before purchasing.

April 1

From the Greenville Mountaineer.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

Messrs. Editors:—The most horrible murder it has ever been my misfortune to know, has lately been perpetrated in a fastness of the Blue Ridge, in this State, and between this and Franklin. The base perpetrator is unknown; but is to be hoped he will be discovered. The facts are as follows:

Myself and two friends were crossing the mountains, on our return home from a trip, on the 6th inst. When near the summit of the mountain, and as we were crossing a small branch, running from a deep and dark ravine, we discovered some signs of small, which was farther confirmed by a bird of prey. We halted and went up the ravine a short distance when we came upon the body of the murdered man, slightly covered with a few leaves, and surrounded with swarms of flies. The face was marked by intelligent features and fine teeth. The hair was light—a little inclined to darkness and greyness. A small pair of half whiskers completed the facial appearance, the eyes being decayed, but looked grey. The length was near six feet. The forehead was expansive and broad. The wounds were one under the left breast, evidently with an ounce ball, and one in the belly, with a knife. There were bruises about the head and body, but not of much force. Upon the corpse was a cotton shirt, with linen bosom and no collar or cravat. Near the corner of the bosom was, in indistinct letters the name Ramsey. The corpse had no coat but a thin sack, and in one pocket was a red spectacle case with the name Clark & Co., Augusta, Geo., on it. A pair of lightly red cassimere pants covered the extremities, much torn and worn. In one pocket was found a small piece of paper, having on it the names of John, Robert and David. Nothing else was found on the person of the murdered man; but in looking around we found a silver lancet case, and an old lancet in it which has induced us to think the man a doctor. No trace of any other garments were found, no horse, buggy or any other travelling apparel. The impression of a horse's foot was found going up a trail in the gorge of the mountain. The shoes were off, and the socks were on.

The man was certainly killed by some outlaw or robber, and left there to be eaten by buzzards and worms. The sight was horrible to behold, and may we never see the like again. The body was taken and buried beside the mountain road after seeing the neighbors; and near the spot where we found it lies the last of the unfortunate man, whoever he was, with a small stone to mark it, with the letter "R" roughly carved on it. The grave can be found near the top of the spear of the Blue Ridge, named Nantahala, on the Franklin side. The belief here is, that he was a Georgian, as a man suiting the description (except the name) passed along about that time.

We have been thus particular in describing the corpse, &c., that it might give some clue to the discovery of the real person murdered.

We hope you will circulate it as extensively and as soon as possible, that the facts may be known, and the culprit ferreted out.

The articles may be had by applying to us at our home in Center County, Tenn.

With haste. JAS. JAMIESON. Cherokee Co., N. C., June 6, 1856.

Valuable Plantation For Sale.

OFFER to sell at private sale, the plantation on which I formerly lived, situated in Rowan County, about one mile to the left of the dist. Road leading from Salisbury to Gold Hill, and about nine miles and a half miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of P. N. Heilig, J. A. Linn and others, containing about 178 Acres,

any person wishing to purchase said plantation, will please call on Peter Trexler who is living two and a half miles north west from the former place. Terms agreed upon by the parties.

JACOB TREXLER. May 13th, 1856. 11-49.

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE. MERCHANT TAILORS. Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 18-7

Rowan House. H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR. SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor, has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of two elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all twenty-one rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (46) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor. May 17, 1855. 11-41.

Advertising. THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over ONE THOUSAND and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

THE PRESS

You may have heard some man confess— This is an age when things progress! But 'mind the means of good that bless The present hour, The first and foremost in the press— Hail to its power;

What wondrous art in type and quill! What wondrous art to soothe or thrill! They move a nation when they will To sword and field! What influence for good or ill! What powers to wield!

Yet oft the Press, with crooked sight, May see the black, and call it white; And sometimes too, that wrong is right; To say the least, It oft makes Beauty such a fright, She scares the Beast!

Perhaps 'tis lucky for mankind, Old Archimedes ne'er shall find That fulcrum in the human mind, Of which the Press is lever; For he—should Terra be unkind— Might from her axes heave her!

But, after all, the Press' arm (Raised, while it may be to our harm), To fill intriguers with alarm Strikes its hard blow, And generously to diarm The public foe!

'Tis careful, too, to recommend What best will suit the general end, And with its mighty power defend The public good; And so the Press, the people's friend Has always stood!

Fresh Supplies. NOS. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel, in bbls, half bbls, quarter bbls, and Kips. Speck Salmon, Pickled & Smoked Herring, Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soda Biscuits, Raisins, Almonds, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Pickles, Sauces, Soda, Table Salt, Currants, Macaroni together with a large assortment of Groceries of every kind all of which we will sell at low prices, either wholesale or retail. MILLS, MOOSE & CO. Salisbury, May 13th 1856. 11-43.

TO DAGUERRETYPEISTS. A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

China, Glass & Queensware. TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wine, &c., for sale by J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO. Salisbury, May 13th 1856. 30-

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BROS., 60 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, PA. Sole Proprietors.

Scovill & Mead, No. 111 Charters Street N. Orleans, General Wholesale agents for the Southern States to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Sill & Sill, Salisbury N. C. " John Pink, Concord. " King Hays & Co. Lexington N. C. " G. M. Bingham, Mocksville. " E. & B. Galtner, do " W. G. James, Taylorsville. 17-49.

A GAY YOUNG LADY AT SYRACUSE.

The Standard says a young lady dressed in men's clothes is now in that city making love to the belles like Don Juan. She claims relationship to the British Royal Family, calls herself Mr. Guleph; makes a very handsome counterfeiter; walks into the affections of susceptible young ladies with a perfect looseness; stays out late in the evening, makes herself quite "numerous" generally.

A fellow was arrested by a farmer for stealing ducks. The farmer said he should know them every where, and went on to describe them. "Why," said the counsel for the prisoner, "they can't be such a very rare breed of ducks—I've some like them in my own yard." "That's very likely," returned the farmer; "I've lost a good many lately."

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes. Ladies Shoes and Gaiters. Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots. Mixes Shoes and Gaiters. Youths and Boys Brogans. And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c. Just received and for sale by MILLS, MOOSE & CO. Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 17-35.

FOR RENT. THE Room lately occupied as the Banner Office nearly opposite Murphy, McRorie & Co's. will be rented on reasonable terms for the remainder of this year. Apply at this office.

W. J. MILLS | J. E. MOOSE | J. A. KENNEDY

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS. Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kennedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce. MILLS, MOOSE & CO. Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 17-33.

Removal! JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRorie & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store. Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23-



TISBURY, MARTHA VINEYARD. This may certify that I have used Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs colds &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

Pastor of the Baptist Church in Fall River. This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, (particularly for children,) and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

P. S. When given to children, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabic, say ten drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts.

This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those cases for which it is recommended and find it a very useful family medicine. A BRONSON, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

FROM INDIA. [Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas]

TAVOR, November 18, 1853. Messrs. P. Davis & Son sirs: The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick by various means, principally thru' the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayten. These people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand for it is to me very surprising.

I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles; but I have not got one bottle; therefore wish you to send me a quantity, and I will pay you through the Treasurer of the Missionary Union. There is no medicine which stands so high on the estimation of the Karens of these provinces as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing to certify that I entertain a very high opinion of its worth. B. C. THOMAS. Let all afflicted read the following, from the St. Louis Union.

ST. LOUIS, Minnesota Territory. Sir,—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine, Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.

When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it to the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever.

Finding it to be really a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I had been many years afflicted. I had not, I confess, much confidence, because I had already tried numerous nostrums, with out deriving any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After five dressings, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life.

I have recommended the Pain Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with good effect. Several of the Captains of the Upper River boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours, JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally. March 11, 1856.

IF I CAN. Every man ought to get married—if he can. Every man should do his work to suit his customers—if he can. Every lawyer should tell the truth sometimes—if he can.

Every man ought to mind his own business and let other people's alone—if he can. Every man should take a newspaper, and pay for it— Whether he can or not.

DR. W. F. BASON, DENTIST, SALISBURY, N. C.

Office on the corner next Dent. Whitehead, conveniently arranged for the reception of Ladies & Gentlemen, and only a short distance from the Hotel, and the business portion of the city. June, 10th 1856. 11-52.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! CABINET WARE ROOMS. On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C. W. F. the undersigned, having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS, in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call.

Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowan & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their interest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our price, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Bureaus, plain do. d. French Bedsteads, Common do. do. Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards, Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice. WM. WILHELM, HENRY MOORE. Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39-17.

Dr. A. Torrence, HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public. February 26, 1856. 37-60.

S. E. the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest quantities of the season's direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at \$1 1/2 per keg, containing each half gallon; or \$12 per dozen.

A PROCLAMATION By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore, Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring.) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina in the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855. SAM'L P. HILL, Speaker of the House of Commons WARREN WINSLOW, Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the State, I William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office. Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, Secretary of State. Now therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this "Proclamation," making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, Done at the City of Raleigh, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 50th year of our Independence. THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor: PULASKI COTTER, Private Secretary. Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 32-60.

LAND FOR SALE. THE undersigned having determined to move to the West, offers for sale his plantation containing

197 Acres, lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury on the road leading to Greensboro. The Central North Carolina Rail Road passes through the plantation. There is on the plantation a new two story dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings. About two thirds of the land is well timbered.

The plantation can be divided to suit purchasers into two tracts. GEORGE W. SMITH, March 11, 1856.